The PLYMOUTH RICE, from New Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. From Storington—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Passengers proceed from Storington, per railroad, to Providence and Boston, in the Express Mail Train, reaching said phoses in advance of these by other rentes, and in ample time for all the early morning lines connectine North and East. Passengers that prefer it remain an board the steatmet, erjoy a night's rest undisturbed, bestivant if desired, and leave Storington in the Ta m train, connecting at Providence with the 11a m train for Beston.

Para Your Providence to Newport 50 cents.

CENTRAL BAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY-CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—
Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Laskawams and Western Railroad and at a saten with the Lebigh
Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commonating Der. '9, 1859.—
Leave New 1 ork for Easton and intermediate places, from foot
of Courtisated-et, at 3a ms., 12 ms., and 4:10 p. ms. For Somerville by the above trains, and at 5:30 p. m..

From Free No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. for Easton and intermediate stations, for Somerville by
the above trains and at 2:30 p. m.

The 12 m train from foot of Courtisated-et, and the 11:30 a. m.

**The 12 m train from foot of Courtisated-et, and the 11:30 a. m.

**The 12 m train from foot of Courtisated-et, and the 11:30 a. m.

**The 12 m train from foot of Courtisated-et, and connects at Reading direct for Fotivalle and distributed

**Pass near for the Delaware, Luckawama, and Western Railroad wall leave New-York at 3a m. Foom foot Courtisated et, or

**The 15 ms. First 2 N. R. cally; for ! chigh Valley Railroad at 3 and

**M a. m. from foot of Courtisated-et, and at 7:30 and 1:30 a. m.

**Pass Pers First 2 N. R. cally; for ! chigh Valley Railroad at 3 and

**M a. m. from foot of Courtisated-et, and at 7:30 and 1:30 a. m.

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**M a. m. from foot of Courtisated-et, and at 7:30 and 1:30 a. m.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD

NESS. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1259.

Commencing Dee 12, 1959.

Passenger Station in New-York, corner Trid-st. and 4th-av.
Entrance on Tith-st.

For New-Haven, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.), 12:15, 3:15 (ex.) 3:50 and
4:30 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.), 12:15, 3:15 (ex.);
3:50 and 4:30 p. m. for Milford, Stratford, Fairisid, Southport
and Westport, 7 a. m., 12:15, 3:36, and 4:30 p. m. For Norwak,
7, 8 a. m., 12:15, 3:36, and 4:30 p. m. For Norwak,
7, 8 a. m., 12:15, 3:36, and 4:30 p. m. For Darien
and Greenwich, 7, 8 a. m., 12:16, 3:50, 4:30, 5:30, p. m. For
Stamford, 7, 8 (ex.), 9 a. m., 12:16, 3:55 (ex.), 2:50, 4:20, 5:50, p.

Ber Fort Chester and intermediate stations, 7, 8 a. m., 12:15,
3:50, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 p. m.

(ONNECTING TRAINS:

For Baston, 12:15 p. m. via New-London, Stonington, and Frovidence, For Hartford and Springfield 8 a. m. (ex.), 5:15, 5:15,
p. m. (ex.) For consectical River Railroad to Mondreal 8 a. m.
(ax.) sal 3:15 p. m. sex.) to Northamp on. For its river, Providence, and Fiskill Railroad, 8 a. m. (ex.) For New-Lavan,
New-Landon, and Stonington Entired at 8 a. m., 12:15, and
12:15 p. m., to Northempton For Bousatome Railroad, 8 a. m., (ex.) and
12:15 p. m., to Northempton For Bousatome Railroad, 8 a. m., 12:15, and
Norwala Railroad, 7, 9 a. m., 3:16 p. m. For Danbury and
Norwala Railroad, 7, 9 a. m., 3:16 p. m.

JAMES E. HOYT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAHLROAD.

FARE #2 to ALBANY.
On and after WEDNESDAY, January 18, 1859, Trains will have 2012-7. Station, New York, as follows:
For White Plains—12:50 and 5:00 p. m.
For White Plains—3:15 p. m. from White -st. Depot.
For Groton Falls—4 p. m. trem 36th -t. Depot.
For Millerton—5 s. m. from 2-th -t. Depot.
For Millerton—5 s. m. from 2-th -t. Depot.
For Millerton—5 s. m. Mill and 2:30 p. m., Express, connecting with the New-York Central Railread.
Williamsbridge—6:40 and 9:20 s. m., 1 and 3:40 p. m.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 s. m. and 4:20 p. m.
Croten—7 s. m. Millerton—7 s. m.
Albany—11 s. m. Mail and 4:10 p. m. Express train connect at Chatbar Four Corner, for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage cherked for Mail and Express trains con. White and Cent.e—sta., from 7 to 8:15 s. m., and from 1 to 2:40 p. m.

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE, via NEW-

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD -From Dec.

HUDSON RIVER BAILROAD—From Doc.

22, 1880. Trains will leave Chambers at Station as follows:
Express Trains 7 and 11 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; for Sing Sing, 3:45
and 6:40 p. m.; for 7 coghkeepsie 7:20 a. a. and 1:250 and 5:45
and 6:40 p. m.; for 7 coghkeepsie 7:20 a. a. and 1:250 and 5:45
and 6:40 p. m.; for 7 coghkeepsie 7:20 a. a. and 1:250 and 5:45
and 6:40 p. m.; for 7 coghkeepsie 1:20 a. a. and 1:250 and 3:45
The Fougha eepsie, Peckaniii and Sing Sing Trains steps at most of
the Way stations.

Passengers taken at Chumbers, Canal. Christopher and 3its sts. Truens for New Fork leave Troy at 6:18 and
10:10 a. m., and at 4 and 5 p. m.; and Albany about 15 minutes
later. On Sanday, as 6:10 p. m.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

Mledical.

H U M P H R E Y B

Specific Homosopathic Remedies

Bund consessed at the lead of remedial means for the use of
the people. They are allike removed from the poisonous, damgerous, and repulsive dones of quockery, or Old School practice;
the inconvenience of Water-Cure, or the intricate and perplexthe obscavities of the manual Homosopathic books and medicines,
and subscarties of the parent for the various discusses to which
they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellete—and
reported of ingredients neither dangerous are disquiring, they
are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the
complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless—

ecoplaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are narmless—injury cen arise from their use. They are simple—yea always mow what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient—you can give the proper Sugar Pills at moment's warning, without persons to the proper Sugar Pills at moment's warning, without persons beginning or delay. They are efficient—in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prestra-

LIST OF HUMPHREYPS SPECIFIC HOMOSOPATHIC REMEDIES Pain, Restlessness.

In Per Pever, Congestion, and Infammation—Heat, Pain, Resticesness.

2. Per Worm Sever, Worm Cole, Voracious Appetite, Westing the Bed.

2. Per Worm Sever, Worm Cole, Voracious Appetite, Westing the Bed.

3. Per Worm Sever, Worm Cole, Voracious Appetite, Westing the Bed.

4. For Cole, Testhing, Crying, and Waxefulness, Riow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants.

4. For Diarrhea of Children or Adults; Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaint.

5. For Dysentery or Bloody Finz, Celic, Grigings, Bib.os Celic, Fail Dysentery.

5. For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Rausea, and Vomiting, Ashmatic Breathing.

5. For Tootharhe, Facesche, Nervous Pains, Neuralgie, and Tie Doloreux.

5. For Tootharhe, Facesche, Nervous Pains, Neuralgie, and Tie Doloreux.

6. For Tootharhe, Facesche, Nervous Pains, Neuralgie, and Tie Doloreux.

6. For Testacture, Stock Healtsches, Vertige, Rush of Blood to the Head.

6. For Lyspepsis, Stock, Acid, or Deranged Stomooh, Constitution, Liver Complaint.

6. For Lescoorries of Wates, Bearing Down, too Profess Moneys.

7. For Lescoorries or Wates, Bearing Down, too Profess Moneys.

8. For Coup, Hoase Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressive Breathing.

7. For Lescoorries or Wates, Bearing Down, too Profess Moneys.

8. For Rheumatism, Pain, Lemences, or Soveness in the Chest, Head, Stake, or Limbs.

8. For Fever and Ague. Intermittent Fevor. Duning, Resent or Obstitutes.

8. For Cutarth. Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing.

7. For Catarth. Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing.

6. For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Exrebs.

8. For Serofic. Enlarged Glands and Tenals, Swell-

For Eur Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Euracha.

For Scroftin, Enlarged Glands and Tenads, Swell-har, and ald Unce.

For Seneral Debütty, Physical or Norvous Wesk-

Suc of Twenty large visit, is merecco, and Book of D rections.... 5 so Twenty large vials, pinin case, and Book of Direc-Gase of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and Book of Directions 3 60 Gase of say Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and Book of Directions 1 60

tions.

1 66 Stages because, with Directions as above, 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1. Persons who with to place themselves under the professional care, at to seek advice of Prof. BU MPHREYS, can do see at his selloe. No. 367 Broadway, daily, from \$ n. m. to \$ p. m., or by later.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

We send these runnelies, by the single box or full ease, to say par, of the country, by sail or express, free of charge, on secept of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 26 leage size, and to making up a \$2 or \$1 case this must be resembered. The visit are uniform in size and price, and is saiding for a visit case no attention is necessary on this point. Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by said, to our address, at No. 552 Broadway, New York, and the medicine.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumplants species.

No. 562 Broadway, New York.

TAROCHESS.

PROGRESS versus ROUTINE.
QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Patentical Avg. 20, 1859,
to the only remedy for concamption and all kinds of coughts. It
to twice more efficacious than the liquid off. QUERU'S JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL (Patented).

the inventor, No. 185 4th-ev, and all respectable PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
No. 15 Best man et., wholesale agents. STOP BLEEDING—STOP SPITTING BLOOD

REMEDY ARADY—A certain core for Hemorrhage.

Bighest testimentals Send for circular. In bozas, containing B powders, at \$2; or sent by mall in envelopes; 5 powders for \$120. Book by

S. T. MUNSON, Agent, Wholevels and retail, No. 145 Fulton et., N. Y.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONINGTON for BUSTON, PROVIDENCE—Land Boute—The shortest and most direct—Carrying the Eastern Mail.

The resoners PLY MOUTH ROCK, Capt. Joed Stone, and C. Land Boute—The Seedington and Providence Religions and Provience, and Boute and Providence Religions and Provience and Boute and Providence Religions and Provience and Boute and Providence Religions and Provience and Boute and Providence Religions and Province Assertance and Province Assertance Religions and Religi JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—This invaluable

Medicine is duity effecting some of the most wonderful
cares that have ever been known. All who have used it for
Art ma, Coughs Spitting or Slood. Whooping Cough. Group or
Rives. Commenton, Pleuring, indammation of the Longs or
Glasst. Houseness, "ale and overness of the Kreast, Difficulty of
Brea hims, and every other disease of the Longs and Breast, can,
and do, attest its ne-fulness Broughtitis a disease which is
annually sweeping thousands to a premature grave, under the
mistaken name of Consomption, is always core of by it. It always curve astima; two or three large does will cure the Group
of Wheoping Cough and effects a speedy curs. Thousands who
had been given up by their physiciams as incurable with Consumption I are been restored to perfect health by it.

This Expectorant immediately suppresses the cough and pain,
subdues the inflammation and fever, removes the difficulty of
breathing by producing a free and easy expectoration, so that
sure its soon effected.

It is one of the most prempt, safe, and pleasent andorises, or

sure is seen effected.

It is one of the most prompt, safe, and pleasant andorises, essweating medicines, in the work, and when given in the commencement of full anameters flever. Plearist, Inflammation of the Lungs, Catarhol Affections, Paus in the Chest, John Benes, or binedess. Acute Rheematism, &c., in doses large amough to cause a slight names as the same time covering symmetry in bed and drinking freely of rold water), it will in stort time produce a profites perspiration, which, if continued for two or three hours, will subdue those affections at once.

In fact, as a remedy in Pulmonary Diseases no medicine has ever solutioned a higher at more deserved reputation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the many thoursands of persons who recommend the second

Among the many thousands of persons who recommend the strain I JA NE'S EXFECTORANT and FAMILY MEDICINE

of JANE'S EXPECTORANT and FAMILY MEDICINES from receiving or witnessing their bonedicial effects, may be found the names of John B. Feck D. D., Rock Spring, III.

The Rev. Janues E. Welsh, Hickory Grove, Mc., late of Barlington, P. J.

The Rev. D. H. Miller, Chester X Roads, Ohic.

The Rev. D. H. Miller, Chester X Roads, Ohic.

The Rev. Paniel Davis, salebury, Md

The Rev. Paniel Davis, salebury, Md

The Rev. P. R. Williams, M. D., Showkill, Md.

The Rev. D. R. Morphy, Pleasant Mount, Mo.

The Rev. Sincen Swigtied Greenshurg, Pa

The Rev. Leonard Fietcher, late of Philadelphia.

The Rev. Win, Shedrich, Gerrenmeing Secretary of the Baptist The Rev. Win, English Cherrynmeing Secretary of the Baptist The Rev. Charles Taken Philadelphia.

tist Publication S. cisty, Philadelphia.

The Rev. Charles Tacker Philadelphia.
The Rev. Luguio Kincald, visionary in Burmah.
The Rev. Wm Lewis Charleston S. C.
The Ri. Rev. Philipader Chase, late of Jubilee College, and
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The Rev. Immes O Redgors, Methodist Minister, Somerset
County, N. J.
The Rev. Ms. Johns, Methodist Episcopal Preacher, Philada.
The Rev. Joseph O. Gilbert, Methodist Episcopal Prescher,
Morristown, Ill.

The hev. John Laws, Methodist Episcopal Preacher, Medest The Rev. John Laws, Methodist Protestant Minister, The Rev. George A. Shyrock, Methodist Protestant Minister, Philadelphia he Rev. Henry D. Moore, inte Paster Second Independent Church Philadelphia. The Rev. J. L. Turner, Methodist Protestant Minister, Erie

The Rev. J. L. Turner, methodist Protestan.

Courty, Fa.

The Rev. Charles J. Hopkins, City of New-York.

The Rev. C. C. P. Creeby, Louisville, Ky, inte of New-York.

The Rev. J. W. Wigz, late of Haddondeld N. J.

The Rev. J. W. Wigz, late of Meorestown N. J.

The Rev. Arthur B. brad crd. late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Daringson. Pa.

The Rev. Mr. Moorehead, Pastor of the Episcopal Church,

Mount Holly, N. J.

The Rev. J. P. Hall, Cope Island, N. J.

The Rev. J. Goddard, Baptist Missionary, Bankek, Slam

The Rev. E. L. Abhett, Capitet Missionary at Sandeway, Arsecan, in Burmah.

an in Burmah.
The Rev. L. Ingalls, Baptist Missionary at Akyab, Arsona.
The Rev. J. T. Jones, D. D., Baptist Missionary at Siam.
The Rev. J. P., Chandler, Baptist Missionary at Bankok.
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Burmah.
The fiev. J. Binney, Baptist Missionary, late of Maalmain Burmah.

The Rev. Elias Bond, one of the Missionaries of the Soard of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Kohala, Sandwich Islands
The Rev. A. H. Danjorth, Missions y at Areasa.
The Rev. W. Ward, a issionary at Areasa.
The Rev. Dr. J. B. Campbell, Presbyterian Missionary, SaharNorthern held.

The Rev. J. L. Scott Presbyterian Missionary, Agra-aryure, Northern said.

The Rev. J. L. Scott Presbyterian Missionary, Agra-The Rev. Myron Winslew, Prosbyterian Missionary, Madras The Rev. J. C. Smith, Paudeseripo Ceyion.

The Rev. Henry Silcer, formerly chaplain U. S. Senate.

The Rev. Dr. J. Geing, late President of Granville College

Ohio
The Rev Enfus Babcock, D. D., Secretary of the American and
Ferreign Stible Society, New-York.
The Hen Wm. K. Cobb, iste Member of Congress from Alsma. General William Donean, Philadelphia.

General Isaac Titsworth Bridgeton, N. J.
Dector Den augustin Fossatti, Professor of Medicine and Sur
gery in the Royal Military Hospital, St. Ambrosia, at Havana
laland of Coba. sland of t riba.

Dr. Ben Junn Francisco Valdes, also a Prefessor in the Institution.
Dr. Don Jose Amacite De Ayale, third Professor in said Hos-pital
Dr. Don Augustin Valdes Y Sanches, an eminent Physician e.

In Don Augustin Valdes Y Sanches, an eminent Physician etherana
The Hon Efias P. Seeley & rinerly Governer of New-Jersey.
The Hun, Judge B. N. Siehardsen, Palmyrs, Okia.
Dr. John Quigley, Shepherdstown Va.
Dr. Thomas B. Thompson, Sruceville, ia.
Dr. J. P. Kennedy, Chittenanco, N. Y.
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Dr. D. W. C. Johnson, Lagrange N. C.
Dr. James L. Insenbury, Statesville, N. C.
Dr. James L. Insenbury, Statesville, N. C.
Dr. John McCarroll, Hopkinsville, Ky.
Dr. William Converse, Frinceton, Hi.
General Fime by Maw Santerl, Me.
Pr. F. Shuson, Connersville, ia.
Dr. William C. Standbury, Neptune, Okio.
Dr. David Young, Talbotten, Ga.
Dr. Isaas Fanner, Huntsville, ia.
Dr. E. B. Woodsworth Flint Greek, N. Y.
The Rev. Howard Malcom, President of the University at

The Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Philadelphia.
The Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Philadelphia.
The Rev. B. R. Louley, Philadelphia.
The Rev. Robert F. Young, Salem, N. J.
The Rev. Joseph Grisham, West Union, S. C.
The Rev. Herman Marca, Fla.
The Rev. Herman Marca, Fla.
The Rev. J. S. Magunus, Professor of Theology in Madison University.
The Fev. George W. Eaton, Professor in same Institution.
The Rev. T. W. M. Harvey, Panter of First Presidents
Church Terre Haute, in.

The Rev. 7. W. M. Harvey, Faster of First Freebusrian herch Terre Haute, is. The Rev. Ass bhinn, of the Methodist Protestant Church

The Rev. Ass bhinn, of the Methodist Protestant Church, Phinsburg, Pa.
The Rev. William Bucon, M. D. Dividing Creek, N. J.
Dr. Enosh M. Barber, Reading, Pa.
The Rev. John Fed., Carnevin, N. Y.
Dr. Ellis Minskall, Eaton, Ohio.
The Rev. Johns Equ., late of Lambertville, N. J.
The Bev. Johns Ellis, New-York.
The Rev. Johns Lillis, New-York.
The Rev. Jonathan Davis, late of Beaver, Pa.
Dr. George R. Granger, Liverpool, Bratoria County, Texas who has found the Alterative a specific in Broops, having cared four hopeless cases with it in about eight days.
The Hon. W. E. Jones, Comel County, Texas.
Judge N. S. Rector, New-Brannich, Texas.

The Hon. W. E. Jones, Comel County, Texas.

Judge N. S. Rector, New Brannels, Texas.

James Piemmons, eq., Commiche Pesk, Pesk County, Texas.

Herry Sikes, eq., Commiche Pesk, Pesk County, Texas.

To the above list, the cames of hundreds, equally respectable, might be added were it necessary.

This valuable Fape-tornal is prepared only by Dr. J. JAYNE.

& SON, No. 242 CHESTNUT-ST., Poliadelphia, where all Dr. Jayne's valuable medickness may be had.

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THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of THE CURPENSIONS and EAFLERICE of an INVALID, published for the bonefit and as a warring and a cention to young men who safier from Nervous Debility. Fremature Decay, &c., supplying, at the same time, the means of Belf-Care, by one who cured hinself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single topics may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, edg., Bedford East Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, by inchesing a port-paid adarensed en velope.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate IN FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-Yerk, notice is hereby given to all possess having claims squint E. IZABETH DARKE, late of the City of New-York wislow doesned, to present the same, with venichets thereof, to William HOLMES, one of the sub-scripers, at his house, Seventy-fourth street, near Venth avenue, is the City of New-York, on or hefore the tenth day of August next—Dated New-York the 5th day of February, 1899.

JAMES M. DARKE, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all peons having claims against LEWIS LAY, into of the City of Paris decosed, to present the arms with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office EDWARD FORT, at No. 15 South Williamst, in the City of Rew-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next (1820).—Daied New-York, the 7th day of September, 1862.

JAMES BENKARD.

EDWARD FORT.

JAMES BENKARD,
EDWARD FORT,
se lawemfri Executors, &c., of Lewis Ley, decreased

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OERTRUDE LEGGETT inte of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with venchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHARLES A. MAY, at No. 111 Nassaw-4, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Pated New York, No. 9, 1879—mill lawomfr.

JOHN H. LEGGETT, Administrator.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York—CYRIN SCOPIELD and GEORGE FOX act RENSSELAER W. VAN SY'RLE.—Summons for a money demand on contract. To REASSELAER W. VAN STOKLE. demand on cout act. To RENSSELAER W. VAN GICKLE.
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the compaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith serve tupon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said compliant on the subscriber, at my office, mamber forty-four Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service bereef, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said compliant within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this act will take judgment assisted you for the sum of (\$402 87) six bondred and eight-two deliars and eighty-serven cents, with interest from the thirteenth day of January, 1800, beside the costs of the section—Dated Jan. 18, 1850.

JOHN FITCH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 44 Wall-t. New-York The summons and complaint was daily filed in the office of the City and Centry of New-York, on the 19th day of January, A. B. 1860.

JOHN FIT JI, 190 lawfur?

Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORKSAND ERIE RAILROAD.—Pas eer ger Trains leave Pier foot of Dunne at as fallows, vin: BUNKIRK EXPERSS at 7 s. m., for Dunkirk, Buffase, Can-andsigns, and principal immediate stations. NEWBURGH EXPERSS at 3.30 p m., for Newburgh, Middictown, and intermediate Pta iona. NIGHT FXPRESS at 4:30 p. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo Canan-

NIGHT FEPRESS & 4.28 p. m., to reason the design and principal Stations.

The Express Trains connect at Einstra with the Casandaigns and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghanton, with the Syracuse Endiroad for Rochester and Soffalo; at Great Read, with the Railroad for Scratton; and at Suffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cereinad, falo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cereinad, falo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cereinad, Chairmant, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINUT, General Supt. MATH'L MARKE, Receiver.

A fifteen mile shating match took place at Ports mouth, N. H., on Thursday. James Ayres made the distance in 47 minutes. George W. Marston in 47:6 and Jacob Haddock in 50 minutes. Ayres and Marston each skated one mile in 2:20—which is within a quarter of a second of Flora Temple's best time.

New-York Daily Tribune

FINANCIAL CRISES-THEIR CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

> MR. CAREY TO MR. BRYANT. LETTER SEVENTH.

DEAR SIR: Tre essential object of the British sys tem, as you have already seen, is the suppression, in every country of the world, outside of Britain, of that diversity of human employments, without which there can be made no single step toward freedom. The mere that object can be achieved, the more must other nations be compelled to export their products, and in their rudest shape, to Britain-doing so in direct opposition to the advice of Adam Smith. This is what is called British free-rade, the base of which is found in that application of domestic commerce, whose effects exhibit themselves in the poverty, wretchedness, and erime of India, Ireland, Turkey, and other countries subjected to the system, all of which are so well reproduced among ourselves in every British free-trade period. Real freedom of commerce consists in going where you will-exporting finished commodities to every portion of the world. Seeking that freedom, the most eminent French economists, as you have already seen, have held that it was "only the accomplishment of a positive duty" for governments "so to act as to favor the taking possession of all the branches of industry whose acquisition is favored by the nature of things," and that when they failed to do so, they mad 'a great mistake."

In full secondance with the idea, thus expressed, the

French Government has adhered to the policy of proec ion with a steadiness without example—the great result exhibiting itself in an export of the products of agriculture, in a finished form, such as can nowhere else be found. Thus protecting domestic commerce, the Government finds itself repaid in the power to obtain revenue from a foreign commerce that has quad-rupled in the short space of thirty years—the \$100,-10,000 of 1830 having been replaced by the almost \$100 000,000 of each of the last three years the population meantime having remained almost stationary. As a consequence of this the reward of labor has much increased, the people have become more free, and the State has grown in influence with a rapidity unknown elsewhere.

That it is to industrial development we are to look for the creation of a real agriculture, can now be no longer doubted-the Emperor having, in his recent letter, told his finance minister, that "without a prosperons industry agriculture itself remains in its infancy; that "it is necessary to liberate is dustry from all inter nal impediments," and thereby "improve our agricul-ture;" and that in so doing the Government will be "creating a national wealth," and diffusing "comfore smong the working classes."

Nothing more accurate than this could have been said by the great Colbert himself-the man to who labors France was first indebted for relieving her do mestic commerce from the pressure of internal restric tions and external warfare. Compare it, however, I prey you, with our policy, erroneously styled the free-trade one, every portion of which seems to have had for its object the creation of impediments to domestic con merce, and the subjugation of our farmers to the tyranny of foreign traders. Look, if you please, to the a most endless series of laws having for their object the compulsory use of gold and silver, in a country which exports the precious metals to such extent as to have driven our people, throughout a large extent of country, to the payment of three, four, and five per cent per mouth for the use of the small amount of money which, even at such rates, can be obtained. Turn next to the Postage law proposed by your Southern free-trade friends, at the last session, by means of which the etarge for the transmission of letters was to be almost deabled. Study then the constant succession of free-trade crises, by means of which our domestic commerce has been so often paralyzed. Pass on, and find the closing of furnaces and mills, followed by constant increase of difficulty in the sale of labor-constantly growing psuperism and crime—and as constant in-crease of that dependence upon foreign markets which has, in every other country, been attended by growth of Slavery among men, whether black, brown, or white. Look where you may, you wil find the system of which you have been the steady advocate, leading to the adoption of measures directly opposed to the teachings of Adam Smith and those of his most distingui-bed successors, here indorsed by Louis Napoleon.

Turn next to another passage of the Imperial letter, and find in it that agriculture must have "its share in the benefits of the institutions of credit," and that the Government must "devote annually a considerable Having read this, study, if you please, the proceedings of your free-trade friends, constantly engaged as they have been, in the effort to destroy the credit of banks, and to prevent the substitution of paper for gold-and thus so far destroying confidence, that tens of millions of specie are now hoarded in private vaults by men who dare not spend it, and fear to lend it any interest whatsoever. Turn, thence, to the condition of our treasury and contrast it with that of Franco-the latter prop ing to lend money to the people at low interest, while the former is constantly in the market as a borrower, and at higher rates of interest than are paid by any government that claims to rank as civilized.

Pass next to manufactures, and find the Empere telling his Minister that, "to encourage industrial pro-duction, he must liberate from every tax all raw material indispensable to industry," and that he must "allow it, exceptionally, and at a moderate rate, as has already been done for agriculture, the funds necessary to perfect is raw material"-meaning thereby, as I understand it, further greats of aid similar to those which have resulted in improving the breed of sheep, and in giving to French agriculture many products not native o the soil, and yet essential to the perfection of manfactures. Having studied this, allow me next to re quest that you will examine the teachings of the autho of the tariff of 1846-the tariff you have so steadily admired-and find him protesting against the imposition of "higher duties upon the manufactured fabric than apon the agricultural product out of which it is made." Examine, then, bie tariff, and find in it a systematic offort at the discouragement of industrial production by the imposition of heavy duries on the raw material of manufactures sometimes so great, even, as to exceed these paid by the finished commodities for the production of which they were needed to be used. That done, ook next at the repeated efforts of private individuals o improve our breed of sheep, and at the ruin that has been the consequence—that rain having resulted necessarily from changes of policy that have closed our factories and sent marinoss to the slaughter-house. Lock in what direction you may, you will find that, with the exception of the brief and brilliant period of the tariff of 1842, the men engaged in the development of our great mineral treasures, and those engaged in introducing, extending, and perfecting works of conversion, and thereby giving the farmer a market for his products, have been regarded as enemies, deserving only of the hatred of the Government; as men for the secomplishment of whose ruin fraud and falsehood might justly be resorted to-the boliness of the end canctifying the employment of any means that might be need.

Adopting these ideas, the Emperor assures his Miniser that he will find in them the road toward real freedem of trade—the great extension of commerce producing a necessity for "successive reductions of the duty on articles of great consumption, as also the substitution of protecting duties for the prohibitive system which limits our commercial relations." Having read this, do me the favor to turn to the period of the protective tariff of 1828, and find there precisely the state of things here described—the great increase of revenue having then produced a necessity for abolishing the duties that had always thus far been paid by ton and coffee. Look, next, to the working of that dispersive system, which scatters our population over the continent, and destroys the power of combination-at one

noment filling the treasury to repletion by means of custom-louse receipts and sales of public lands, and then leaving it backrupt, to seek, as was done in 1842, and is now being done, for loans abroad, to keep the where of Government in motion until the tariff can be raised.

The policy of the French Government was accurately defined, some three or four years since, by the President of the Council, and there is nothing in the Emperor's letter that is not in strict accordance with the determination then expressed, as follows:

determination then expressed, as follows:

"The Government formally rejects the principle of free trade, as incompatible with the independence and accurity of a great ration, at d as destructive of her noblect manufactures. No death our customs tariffs contain us-less and antiquated prohibitions, and we think they must be removed. Protection, however, is necessary to our n anufactures. This protection must not be himd unchangeable, or excessive; but the principle of it must be firmly maintained."

We are told, however, that a treaty has been signed. in which there are great advances toward freedom of trade. If so, it does but prove the perfect accuracy of

M. Chevalier, who is said to have been the French negociator, in regarding protection of the domestic com-merce as the real and certain mode of reaching freedom of intercourse with foreign nations. "In every "country," as he has told his readers, "there arises a pecerity for acclimating among its people the prin-cipal branches of industry "-agriculture alone becoming insufficient. "Every community, considerable in numbers, and occupying an extensive territory, is therefore, as be thinks, "well inspired, when seeing to the establishment, among its members, of diversity in the modes of employment From the moment that it approaches ma'urity, it should seek to pre pare itself therefor; and when it fails to do so, it makes a great mistake." This "combination of varied effort," as he continues, "is not only promotive of general prosperity, but it is the condition of na-"tional progress." Elsewhere, he says that "gov-"ernments are, in effect, the personification of nations, and it is required that they should exercise their influence in the direction indicated by the general interest, properly studied and carefulty appreciated." Therefore does he "regard as excellent the desire of some of the most eminent men of the principal nations of Europe to establish around them the various branches of manufactures."

Such being the latest views of the present leading free-trade writer of France, we may, I think, feel quite assured that what he may now have done, is only what he has regarded as warranted by the advanced position occupied by French manufactures—that position having been attained by means of a steady pursuit of the protective policy. It is the point at which we have ourselves arrived in reference to every branch of manufacture that has found i self efficiently protected in the domestic market, whether by the particular circumstances of the case, or by aid of revenue laws. More steadily than to any other was protection given to the production of course cottons, and hence it is that we now export them. The newspaper is protected by locality, and that protection is absointe and complete; and hence it is that we have now the cheapest journals in the world. The piano mannfacture is protected by climate; and therefore it is, that it has attained a development exceeding that of any other country. Had iron been as well protected, our annual product would count by millions of tuns, and we should be now exporting, in the forms of iron, and manufactures of iron, a quantity of food twice greater than that we send to Europe, All our experience shows, that the more perfect the security of the manufacturer in the domestic market, the greater is the tendency to that increase of competition needed for enabling us soon to commence the work of supplying the

exterior world. In your notice of the changes now proposed in the French commercial system, you speak in terms of high approval of Mons. Chevalier, as a "zealous adversary commercial restrictions," but have you ever, my dear Sir, taught the doctrines of the teacher of whom you now so much approve? Have you ever told your readers-

Toat "every community is well-inspired when seeing "to the establishment among its members, of diversity " in the modes of employment !"

That "combination of varied effort is the condition of national progress !" That "every nation, therefore, owes it to itself to

seek the establishment of diversification in the pur-suits of its people, as Germany and England have already done in regard to cottons and woolens, and as France has done in reference to so many and so widely-different kinds of manufacturing industry?" That "Governments are in effect the personification of nations, and should exercise their influence in the direction of the general interest, properly studied and "fully appreciated ?" And, therefore,

That "it is only the accomplishment of a positive duty so to act, at each opoch in the "tion, se to favor the taking possession of all branches of industry whose acquisition is authorized by the nature of things? Unbappily, such have not been the teachings of The

Post. Had they been such-had your journal sustained the policy advocated by Mons. Chevalier, as here established at the date of the fearful financial crisis of 1842, should we not, even at this time, have een far advanced toward that position in which we could feel that protection would cease to be required? Unfortunately, it has taught the reverse of this-the results exhibiting themselves in a constant succession of financial crises, and paralyses of the most fearful kind-in repeated bankruptoies of the Treasury, of banks, railroad companies, and merchants-in an almost entire destruction of confidence-in the subjugation of the poor borrower to the rich money-lender, to an extent unparalleled in any civilized country of the world-and in a growth of pauperism, slavery, and crime, that must be arrested if we would not see a perection of anarchy established as being the condition of our national existence.

Had you and others taught the doctrines of M. Chevlier, would such be now the state of things in a counry so richly endowed by nature as our own !

Not having taught them, and such having been th results of your past teachings, is it not now your daty, as a man, se a lover of liberty, and as a Christian, to sudy anew the doctrines of the economist you have so much commended, and eatisfy yourself that you have been steadily advocating the extension of Slavery, while desiring to be the advocate of Freedom !

Hoping that you may conclude to furnish answers to these questions, and reiterating the assurance that they shall have the largest circulation among the advocates of Protection.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours, very truly.
W. C. BRYANT, mag. HENRY C. CARRY.
Philadelphia, Feb 14, 1860. FIRES.

FIRE IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL IN SEVENTEENTH STREET.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon smoke was discovered issuing from the ventilatins flow in the class room of the male department of Public School No. 12, located in Seventeenth street, near the Eighth awenue. Word was immediately sent to Mr. McNary, the Principal of the school, who ordered the scholars to be dismissed forthwith. Meantime Capt. Hopkins, of the Sixteenth Precinct, with a large force of his men, arrived, and assisted the children in reaching the street in safety. Several of the little ones were considerably frightened, but none were in anywise injured. It was at first supposed that the fire originated from the heating apparatus, but an examination showed that it made its appearance in the ventilator. How the fire came there is not known, but a suspicion is entersiced that some mischievous boy threw a lighted match into the flue, thus ign ting the wood-work. The damage to the building will not exceed \$20.

First in Yirst Avenue.

Yesterday merning a fire occurred in the tenement home of Robert Green, No. 60 First avenue, in consequence of the careleseness of one of the occupants in setting a lamp near some light substance. Clothing to the amount of \$50 was damaged. FIRE ON A PACKET-SHIP.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon smoke was dis-covered issuing from the ventilator on board of the packet-ship Yorkshire, lying at pier No. 22 East River, foot of Beekman street, and an alarm of fire raised, which brought the firemen of the Seventh District in a which brought the firemen of the Seventh District in a little time upon the pier. One of the hatchways was quickly cut open and several streams of water poured into the hold; but this proceeding was out short by

the timely arrival of Capt. Marshal, who ordered the firemen to cesist.

The versel was leaded with cotton, neval stores, The versel was leaded with cotton, neval stores, and grain, and was to have gone to sea this morning. Her batches were all calked, and the usual ship's houses were erected over them. A rang of s'evadores was immediately set to work, the hatches reconsed, and the cotten taken out. The fire was found to be in one of the bales of cotton stored bet weed cecke, about twelve feet forward of the main hatch. The versel belongs to C. H. Marshall's line of nacket-ships, and fortunately sustained but little damage. The carpo belongs to different persons, and was damaged to the amount of \$500. Both versel and cargo are fully insorred. In going to the fire, the steam-engine belonging to Mathattan Company, No. 8, when at the corner of Pearl at d Ferry streets, being in danger of rupping down a hose-carriage abead, was suddenly checked, when it turned over, breaking a wheel and amachinery.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP WNITED EINGDOM-ICE PACKS AT SEA.

The British screw steamship United Kingdom, Capt. Maidand, from Glasgow Jan. 28, with indee, and 58 steerage passengers, arrived at this port on Taursday,

steerage passe agers, arrived at this port on Thursday, Feb. 16. Capt. Mailand reports:
Feb. 8, in lat. 48, lon. 4742, at 5 a. m., when nearing the Grand Bank, it being very dark, with rate, and blowing stiff from southwest, came up with a large field of ice, some of it very thick; 7 a. m. (daylight) put the ship's head to southeast, and then coasted the pack; 0 a. m. got around its southeast edge and put the ship's head to southwest, with a strong bead see, keeping does to the ice; 2 p. m. the ice still stretching out to the southward, whereast the rear whice when it becomes more detacled, headed see; 2 p. m., the cost and street may be seen to be seen the feet of the seed of the seed

The report published in the papers yesterday morning, staring that the steam-propeller C. C. Cuyler had been disabled while on her trial trip the day previous, is unfounded. She stopped her engines owing to the hesting of a journal, and did not come up that night on account of the storm. Yesterday morning she returned under ter own steam, baving proved herself a fast propeller and a good sea boat,

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-FEB. 16.-Hefore

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FER. 16.—Before
Before Instite LENDARY.
CITY RAILBOADS—THE COMMON COUNCIL OF BROOKLYN ENJOINED

The Buckmen, jr. agt. The City of Brooklyn.
This is an action brought for the purpose of restraining the Common Council of Brooklyn fro u granting areliroad franchise to the New-York and Flushing Kailroad Company, the railroad proposed to be mustbrough Grand street, in
williamsbruk, and some other streets in that city. The Commen Council had advertised for bids for a railroad along this
rost evens time stree, and proposals to build the road had been
put in and Suckman, the plaintiff was the lowest bidder. The
Council of Brooklyn, after this proceeding, passed unother ordinance, granting the same franchise to the New-York and Flushing Rufrand Company, which was vetoed by the Mayor, chiefly
on the ground that the Common Council had not co aplied with
the set of 1874 which requires before a railroad franchise can
be granted, the concent of two thirds of the property owners
along the time must be obtained. After the veto the Common
Council of Brooklyn celled a special meeting for the purpose of be granted, the colored and along the time must be obtained. After the veto the Common Gospell of Brocklyn called a special meeting for the purpose of passing the resolution ever the veto of the Mayor. An injunction was obtained by Mesara, Andiews, Colby & Taompson of this city, the automeys for the plaintiff from Judge Leonard of New-York, on the afternoon of the 15th inst. and copies prepared and served upon the members of the Board at 6 o'clock the same even but, is at they were commencing their section. The indurant Aldermen passed a vote to put out the person who served the papers, but not until the injunction had been served. The Board then adjourned, there being no other business, to the 25th inst. at 6 p. m. The argument on the injunction is set down for the 27th inst. at 16 a. m., before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Before Justice Bonney.

Margaret Roberts agt. Thomas Carlton et al.—Mo-The Same agt. The Same.—Motion denied.

The Same agt. The Same, —Motion denied.

Before Justice Lieonard.

In the matter of Sarah Foster, a unposed limatic.
Order appointing Charles P. Kirtland, esq., Timothy
R. Hibbard, and John C. Winans, Commissioners under Commission of Lunsy, to Issue herdin.
George S. Wood agt. Caroline Wood.
Plaintiff to pay defendant \$3 per work; not, however, in addition to any sum ordered by another Con 1, to be paid to her, and \$50 to enable her to defend, and proceedings to be stayed till paid.

CIRCUT.—FRE 16.—Before Justice ALIAN.

THE MCKENZIE CASE.

THE MCKENZIE CASE.

THE MCKENZIE CASE.

McKenzie agt. McKenzie.

This is the recond triul of this case. The plaintiff sees to render void a deed of property situated on Broadway, hear Tenth street, made by him to his wife, who is the defend ant. On the former trial the Jury disagreed.

John McKeon for plaintiff; Glassey & Emerson for defendant.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-FRE. 16.-Before

THE FULTON BANK FRAUD. THE FULTON BANK FRAUD.

The People agt. Wm. J. Lane, jr.

Mr. Buchanan, paying 'eller of the Fulton Bank, was again placed on the stand this morning, and was examined by Mr. Burrill. He identified check No. 3, dated 18th February, 18th, as having been paid by bits to Lane, who remarked that he had been in the habit of receiving the money from the second teller on tickets, but objection being made, the notes should thereafter be placed to his father's credit, and paid for by his father's checks. He had been in the habit of getting money from the second teller for years, by t ckets for collecting notes usually purporting to be payable to a B. Deane; out of New york credits were entered on the Register to W. J. Lane, gr. during this time the de-endant had charge of the Register of foreign notes, from which he made the tickets. The remander of this winces' testimony simply alluded to the various amounts of money paid to the prisoner on checks, as shown by the Register, the several entries being in his handwriting. The foreign Register was offered in evidence and admitted, under Mr. Junes T. torady's objection and exception.

The action which is evidence acrepated to be drawn by Wr.

J. Lane, in favor of Wm J. Lane, jr., and indersed by the latter, were put in in evidence. The senior Mr. Lane kept two arcounts, one as casaier of the bank and the other an individual account. The checks produced were on the latter. The winness stated that he had been connected with the Folton dank for 32 years, and there was no such person that he knew of as A. B.

stated that he had need to conservation that he knew of as a ... Denne
Mr. Brady commenced to cross-examine the witness at 1½
o'clock. He questioned him in relation to the monoy received
on certain checks, and as to whether he had any book or writing
te show if they had been paid. Mr. Backsonn desired to produce presump ive testimony as to the payment, which the counsel did not require, but simply wished to have written testimony
as to the receipt by the desirability of the monoy. The writings
are the any entry in any book belonging to the bank which to the receipt by the desendant of the money. The wald refer to any entry in any book belonging to the bank ald show the entry. The aefendant had no account

Mr. O'Conor reexamined the witness, who produced the "Beniers' ledger," and found a creeft given to the private second of W. J. Lane, 5r., on the 7th September, for two notes, nanountirs to \$1.651 90 On that date when the check for \$851 90 amounting to \$1.00 to 0 that date when the check for \$351 90 was offered, these would have been no funds to pay it, if the credit of \$1.051 90 was not there; there was a check-book, whote belonged to the senior Vm Lane which wi sees believed was taken away from the bank. With regard to the question by Mr. Brady, whether any entry could be found showing the receipt of \$618 71by young Lane, Mr O'Conor wished to know if any series of hooks would show the entry, and the witness funder objection of Mr. Brady) said that the ledger would show it as it went through the series of books until it finally reached Mr. Lane's account, where it remained until drawn out.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-FEE. 16.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS OFFICE—FRE. 18.—
Before Commissioner KENNETH G. WAITER.

THE WILLIAMS POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.

The examination of J. S. Williams, on the charge of smberging a letter and its contents, was continued to-day. Ira Chare, the assistant of Mr. Holbrook, the special Post-Office are at, restified that he assisted in searching the prisoner's house.

Cross-examined—Made the complaint on which defendant was

Cross-examined—Base the complaint on which dependant was cristical.

Oliver Carll testified that he took care of houses for the prisoner, which were bought about the 17th of January last, had the house about a week, about six weeks age the prisoner paid him a fifty-dollar bill; did not know on what bank it was Jemes W. Lolling testined that he become acquainted with defendant in Septs mber last; prisoner worked for him six weeks, at 86a week; acfendant obtered to lend witness money during the time he worked for him; he said he expected to get two or three hundred dollars.

Sephen Bosert testified that he was an auctioneer, and had sold a team of houses to defendant for \$101; know defendant; had had transactions with him, but not extended come.

Stephen Bosert testified that he was an auctioneer, and had solid a team of parses to defendant for \$151; knew defendant; had had transactions with him but not extensive ones.

William Coffin, Teller in the Bowery Savings Bank, deposed that a man giving his name as Britton especiate \$4.500 on the 30th of December, but it was drawn out in January het.

J Taylor, Teller in the Chiterias Bank, testified that he haw defendant, but not under the name of Williams; on the 4th of january he deposited \$1.600 in the name of james Simpson, and the deit indust subsequently draw checks for the amount by that name, to which he suswered.

Andrew Grodwin testified that he knew the defendant, he was formerly employed at who fall the was formerly employed where witness was employed at 80s. 74 William street; defendant was the carver; detendant left there about six weeks and, witness's employer and told him to take up a check to the ititizen Bank for \$600, dispend James Simpson.

Daniel N. Dugan testified that he knew defendant; was defendants landiont all Beptember lust; defendant was not in good circumstances; he was behind with his reut.

The case was then adjourned till Eritlay at 11 a. m.

In this case, already published, being a suit to recever for value of a case of sike, stolen from the United States Bended Warehouse of the defendant, the Jury readered a vertical for the defendants. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM. - Feb. 16.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Far. 16.—Before Recorder Bananare.

James McGuire confer Bananare.

James McGuire churged with burglary in the first degree, was trice and found cally of petit invoory only. The Court sentenced him for a term of six morable in the Penistenciary On the 18th of Jananary, he entered the dwelling because of Wark Cornell, No. 200 Seventh areance, and took therefrom a row-wood box, a cachion, and a fine pair of open-giasses, site-row-wood box, a cachion, and a fine pair of open-giasses, site-row-worth burglary on the 20th of De embor, in entering the whole-with burglary on the 20th of De embor, in entering the whole-with burglary on the 20th of De embor, in entering the whole-with burglary on the 20th of De embor, in entering the whole-with burglary on the 20th of command street, were sale shoes store of Jacob Weise, No. 37. Courtlands street, were tried, found guilty, and sentenced—the former to three years and three menths. They entered the store by forcing a base exert door and carried off affect pairs of boots, in all worth upward of 5 100.

Mercan a middle-ared man, Alleit, the street was a middle-ared man. door and carried of fifteen parts of cook, in all worth apward of \$100.

I dwarf of Morton, a middle-ared man, jointly indicted with P dwarf of the first of the

Mary swore that Morton had given heir various articles of property belenging to persons in the house, which she had taken away and left at the green's on the conver near by for the time being, and subsequent by given to a friend residing options. The change lances of Morton's moreovers previous to the fire a price man him, but the large returned a vertice of countries. Mark Murray, a colored man, pleaded crulty of seconding William Rickett, suches colored man, at the corner of Much street and Broadwar, on Tuesday, the 19th of Amil, at 3 o'clock in the marning, while both were returning from a shace-house in Fighteenth street, between Sigth and Seventh aresume where they had been appending the might. Rickett had his right let broken below the lines, and was taken to the Colored Home. The prisoner was remanded till Sa urday. Adjourned.

COURT OF APPEALS.

NOTES OF DECISIONS NOT BEFORE REPORTED.

Backus set. Forther et al.

It was agreed between two puriners and a creditor that it should be animited to arbitrators to divide and appropriate the assets as they decued fit. for the payment of debte, and to determine which of the partners about the creditor, and that the other should be discharred. Mod. That such submitted arrenance of the conditions of the conditions arrenance of the partners in a best on action against him.

The award cannot be impact hed by reason of its obsering one of the paramers is a best on action against him.

The award cannot be impact hed by reason of its obsering one of the paramers is a best on action against him.

The award cannot be impact hed by reason of its obsering one of the paramers in the whole of a judement recovered in Pennsylvania for a partnership debt, though by the law of thus fixed to be parinter than charged was not liable joinely or individually, for a part of the some recovered; no evidence naving been given to the expirators of the foreign law giving such possible effect to be indigent.

Not because the award did not purport to dispose of certain personal property of the firm, shown to have been submitted to abitrators on the heaving.

Must allen et al. agt. Jones et al.

Mar) ham, the owner of a form subject to intraces for \$1.00, presently due to rue Mod. allen, agreed to avaisance it for a tavern ewance by William Jones, upon these terms: Markham to convey the farm to Jones, and to receive Jones's bond for \$3.00, parable on time, secured by mortage of the firm; Jones accounts the war to war for agreed to a varient from him a bond for \$1.00, payable on time, secured by mortage of the firm; Jones are received by Mod. and mortages to be avienced to the emitted he convinced that the farm would thereup no be incumbered only by the \$3.00 norigans. The contract was carried into excention by the archange of overgreed for the payable of the firm and the security of the payable of the firm which a credit of

289. (a), 677. 6972 COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—(Short cames), —No. 7042, 2043, 2257, 2670, 2706, 2741, 1713 Part II.—Same as Thursday. KINGS COUNTY GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 65, 70 71, 27 13, 15, 18, 79, 81, 28, 83, 84, 85, 96, 87, 83, 89, 90, 97, 77, 31, 84, BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Nos. 16, 18, 21, 22, 25, 20, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 47, 44, 49, 56.

BENTLEY-JAMIESON-In Straturd, Conn., on Thesday, Feb. 14, by the Rev. W. R. Weed, Mr. T. Sentley of Men-York, to Mise May L. Jamieson of Stratford.

DENYSE-GROSER-On Tuesday, Feb. 14, in St. Mark's Church Brooklyn, E. D., by the Rev. Sameel M. Haskins, N. Hantison Denyse to Anne Amelia, second daughter of Goo. B. Groser.

of this city.

INSTONE—THINNES—At (Winfield) Newtown on Tuesday
Feb. 74, by the Rev. Theodore Gates, at the residence of the
bride's parents, Thomas Instone of Greenpoint, to Miss Mark
Anna Clara Thinnes of the former place.

DHED.

ALLISON—In this city, on Wednesday, Neb 15, after a short and severe filters. Walter Scott, only sun of James and Ethas. A. Jinen, aged 3 years, 5 months and 22 days.

BADEAU—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Tournday, Neb. 15, Joint Wesley, son of N. W. Baueso, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 19th lost, at 10 a.m., from the M. E. Church, in Tarrytown.

BISHOF: In this city, suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb 14, William Bishop, in the 54th year of his age.

BURKF—At No 112 Smith street, Brooklyn, John, younged, son of James and Margaret Burke, aged 11 months and 15 days.

BURNS—In this city, on Monday, Feb. 18, Mary Surns, aged 71

years.

COENWFLL—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 16, of searled for er, desse, sen of William K. and Harriet Cornwell, in the 5th year of his age.

Funeral at 35 o'clock this (Friday) afterneon, 17th, from the house of his parents, No. 12s Pacific streets Brooklyn. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CLARKP—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 15, at 11 o'clock, after a short but severe tilness, Edward Clarke, in the

GRITMAN- At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 13, Wm. 6rk-

GREFNAN-In this city, on Tuesday, Feb. 14,

GURDALL—In Astoria, L. I., on Monday noon, Feb. 18, Mary, wife of Wim. Gordail, in the Cist year of her age.

GREFNAN—In this city, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, of consumption, Bridget Greenan.

HALL—At Noriolk, St Lawrence County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 1, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, wife of Erastus Hall, e.g., in the 72d year of her age.

The father of Mrs. Hall, Col. Glee Jackson, wasa Provinced officer under George III., and was a Colonelin the Revolutionary War onder Washington, and with bis own hand drew the articles of capitulation at the surrender of Burgyone at Sarw oga in 1777.

The subject of this notice was born in distability County, Mars. Lark, her young at start, the twenty-fith child, in now living with her brother, Nathan Jackson asa, of New York wow was the best encount endower of Jackson Hall at Williams Callege.

Mr. Hall ame to Norfolk in 1876 and his family came in 1875, and have resided on the same farm since that period.

The deceased saw the county in its Infancy, and witnessed the many privations incident to these times. She has awar held a large place in the esteem and affection of friends, far and new. Chairiy was bestowed by her with a liberal hand, and none were turned empty away. Meek quiet, gentle and loving she went the hearts of all. A sincers and devoted Christian, her licht shome about her. She lived the life and died the death of a humble follower of him who went shout doing good.

HATHORN—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Feb. M., Elizabeth C., wife of Capt. A. J. Hathorn, aged 29 years.

JF NAINS—In this city, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 16, Henry Moore, in the Scal year of his are.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the form Twenty seventh street station. The e will be sale to the form I wenty seventh street station. The e will be sale to clock, without farther notice. His recents well be sale to be clock on attraday, seventh street station. The e will be sale to be clock on attraday, leth hast, to carry the friends to the function at the occasion of the Ce

West Jersey, Plizabeth, N. J. New York from tost of Courtlandt sire Saturday, 18th inst. to carry the friends will return as soon as the service a are over the service as the service as the service. Feb. 18.

ared 2 years, I month and 16 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend
timeral on Saturday afternoon, the 18th inst., from the
tenne of her parents, No. 16 Garden street, Hebokas,
freinch.

Octock.

ANDOLPH—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 15, of dyson.
Bisbel daughter of Anon D. F. Randolph, aged 21 months
meral services this day (Friday) at 3 elelock p. m., from
767 Housson street.

Receipts of Produce. Total by olf Routes, Feb. 16 -1,177 hbls Flour, 200 bbis.

TO DEPART. Galway

COURT CALENDAR-TRIS DAT.

COURT CALENDAR-TRIS DAT.

CARRY-GENERAL TERM.- Motions.

Part IL- (Short

Greer.

DILLEBF R-FREEMAN-On Tuesday, Feb. 14, at the Cherch of the Incarmation, by the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, Mr. John R. Dilleber to Miss Deborah B. Freeman. Also, at the same time and place, Mr. Edear Williams to Miss Addie Proman, deaphers of I corrain Freeman, eac., all of this city.

FULLER-ADAMS-At the residence of the bride's father, on Monday, Feb. Feb. 13, by the Rev. Dr. Chapin, Walter Fuller to Miss Carrie Adams, daughter of Samuel Adams, esq., both of this city.

o'clock, after a snore bo.

Note year of his age.

ELDMONDS—in this city, I sase Robinson, infant child of Ehizabeth L. and Robert W. Edmonds.

L. L. on Monday, Feb. 13, Wm. Grk. man, aged 47 years.

GORDALL--In Astoria, L. I., on Monday noon, Feb. 18, Mary, wife of Win. Gordail, in the fist year of her age.

MILLFR—In Parlem, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, Susan, beloved wide of Thomas officer, aged 30 years. McCUE—in this city, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 14, James McCue, a native of County Tyrone, treland, in the 55th year of his age.

TOT HOUse of Street. At 4 Thomas. Ill., on Wednesday merning, Feb. 18 TRY KER—At 4 Thomas. Ill., on Wednesday merning, Feb. 28 Mary Alida, infant daughter of the Rev. Ieasc P. Saryker, age 7 months and 3 days.

nents of Ocean Steam